





# The Transcript

ABRAM VANDEGRIFT,  
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

**ADVERTISING RATES.**  
Advertisements will be inserted at the rate of fifty cents an inch for the first insertion and twenty-five cents an inch for each subsequent insertion. A liberal discount to yearly advertisers.  
Local Notices ten cents a line for the first insertion. Death and Marriage Notices inserted free.  
Subscription Price, one dollar per annum in advance. Single copy, three cents.

**SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, \$1.00 A YEAR.**  
Thursday Afternoon, March 5, 1901

WE PUBLISH this week a letter from a gentleman well-known to many Delawareans, who takes exception to certain articles written by us concerning the taxation of mortgages. He admits that our theory is correct, but believes the practical operation of the law would complicate the business arrangements of the people. The operation of a law is often hindered by those against whom it is directed and such would probably be the case should the legislature enact a law taxing mortgages. Mr. Dilworth's letter will interest many of our readers and though it was written as a private letter we believe we do the community a service by publishing it.

THE FIFTY-FIRST Congress is a thing of the past and the people may well feel thankful that such is the case. It is stated that \$100,000,000 have been spent by this Congress. It is hard to believe that such a statement can be true, that the so-called representatives of the people could have been so hardened in the ways of sin, or that they could have assisted in wringing from a people already overburdened so many hard-earned dollars. We may, as a people, feel relief such as comes to the man who stands in danger of death when he finds life assured for verily our existence as a free people has been in danger ever since this Congress assembled and began its nefarious work by first paying the campaign bills out of the public treasury. Reed and his tyrannical rule are things of the past, scorned by a rightly indignant people and thrown from the position of the possession of which made tyranny a part of the history of our country. Now that this evil day has passed let us hope that the men who will now come into power will be able to know right and justice when they see them.

THE Commissioners elected at the town election last Monday are expected to do some good work, and we believe the expectations will be fulfilled. There is no good reason for another loan for any purpose; the town is in debt now as much as it should be and the only improvement really necessary is better streets. The town receives each year from St. Georges Hundred \$600 to be used on Main and Broad streets. This money should be spent as the law directs or the Road Commissioners of the Hundred should refuse to appropriate it. Had the money been spent in the proper manner we would now have splendid streets instead of a quagmire. That placing this \$600 in the general fund makes town taxes lighter is no reason why the people outside of the town should furnish this money; it is furnished by them because Middletown is a center for all the travel in the Hundred and the farmer's do not object to paying it, provided it is used in the lawful way. We hope and believe that when the two years term of the new Commissioners shall have expired we will have good streets if such a thing is possible; we feel confident that at least the money furnished by the Hundred will be spent on street work.

TROUBLE HAS arisen over the settlement of ex-Treasurer Herbert and various rumors are afoot as to the cause for the deficiency which apparently exists. There seems to be no doubt but that Mr. Herbert has loaned the State funds while they were in his care and subject to his order. Mr. Herbert is the only State Treasurer who has been unable to settle his accounts and his case should be a sufficient warning to the legislature to render speculation with State funds impossible. The excuse said to be given by Mr. Herbert is that he has more than enough private property to prevent any loss to the State is not a good one.

In the first place the State funds should have been kept inviolate; Mr. Herbert had no business to use any of those funds for his private use, and in the second place the State is not after his property nor that of any other individual, but the money which rightfully belongs to the people. This investigation should be carried on till it is positively known that everything is straight; there should be no covering up or concealing acts of indiscretion or dishonesty. While we do not believe the State will suffer any loss or that Mr. Herbert will not be able to square up without injuring his bondsmen we do believe he has done much to injure the party which has honored him and made him the trusted officer of the State on more than one occasion. There can be no excuse for base ingratitude. There has been a little doubt as to the honesty of the man, but now there is no doubt.

**Consumption Cured.**  
An old physician, retired from practice, having placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma, and all throat and Lung affections, Coughs, Croup, Hoarseness, and all other affections of the Throat and Lungs, and having tested its cures in thousands of cases, he has felt it his duty to make known to his suffering fellow-men, by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send you, on receipt of ten cents, a small pamphlet, naming this remedy, and directions for preparing it. Sent by mail by enclosing ten cents in stamps, or by bank draft, or by check, or by money order, or by registered letter, or by express, or by post paid letter, or by any other method. Address: W. S. LETHBRURY, 820 Powers' Building, N. Y.

It is not worth anywhere near \$100 per acre. There are two or three towns in the State within whose limits lie large tracts of land of the value of \$100 per acre, but the area is limited; practically all the reclaimed lands in the State will be free from taxation.

There is one point here which should be carefully considered and that is that if such a law becomes operative no aid can be rightfully extended to any marsh company by the different counties, because the lands of such companies do not pay their proper share of county tax. The St. Georges Marsh Company is now asking the legislature to enable the levy court of this county to spend \$500 each year to keep the company lands in order, and they base their claim upon the fact that their lands are subject to taxation for county purposes. There can be no doubt that great good has been done by the people who have reclaimed these lands and that the increased revenue derived from them is a greater gain than most persons imagine, but that they should be allowed to escape taxation and at the same time receive aid denied to others is at one time. There are many farmers and land-owners who do not own marsh land and yet they are deeply interested in taxation; they may object to so much of a change and yet they are generally willing that the county shall help to keep up banks which protect public roads.

**McComb Denied a Divorce.**  
The petition of James C. McComb for a divorce from his wife, Mary E. McComb, has been denied by the Superior Court. No written decision was handed down and the court simply denied the petition. All three judges agreed in the decision. The McComb case has been in course of hearing for nearly two years and the commissioner, John M. Rodney, reported in favor of granting the divorce. The attorneys for the defendant appealed from this decision. This case is one of the most famous divorce cases that has ever been tried in the courts of this State, and dates back for a number of years. James McComb, the applicant for divorce, is one of the wealthiest citizens of Wilmington. He married a young woman who his parents thought was somewhat below his station in life. All went well, however, for a long time, when he began to tire of his young wife. He made application for divorce before the Wilmington courts, and the suit has been pending for nearly three years.

**A New Philadelphia Mint.**  
Congress has appropriated \$2,000,000 for a new mint building at Philadelphia, and it now goes to the President for approval. When, about ten days ago, Senator Cameron concluded to have a new mint building provided for during this session of Congress, he immediately set about securing the necessary legislation in the Senate, and, this accomplished, had the bill sent over to the House, where his efforts were ably seconded by the Philadelphia delegation, notably Messrs. Bingham, Vaux and O'Neill. By "pooling their issues" with the New Yorkers, who wanted a custom house, the necessary appropriation yesterday went through the House—175 to 66—despite the opposition of those western men who seem to want "the earth," and it is hoped that to-day the centennial celebration at Philadelphia will be celebrated by President Harrison affixing his signature to the bill containing the largest appropriation ever made for a single building outside of Washington.

**Real Merit**  
Is the characteristic of Hood's Sarsaparilla, and it is manifested every day in the remarkable cures this medicine accomplishes. Druggists say: When we sell a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla to a new customer we are sure to see him back in a few weeks after more, proving that the good results from a trial bottle warrant continuing its use. The positive merit of Hood's Sarsaparilla is proven by its reputation. Hood's Sarsaparilla is thus Peculiar to itself and absolutely unequalled in its power as a blood purifier, and as a tonic for building up the weak and weary, and giving nerve strength.

**Edwin Booth is Falling.**  
Edwin Booth made his return to the stage on Monday night, appearing with Lawrence Barrett, at the Broadway, New York, in "The Merchant of Venice." The New York Times makes this significant comment on his performance: "It is hard to think of the retirement of such an artist at a time when earnest and gifted actors are few, but no possible good can result to him or to the public from weak and inadequate performances. Mr. Booth's most fervent admirers, whose written and spoken comments on his acting are founded upon a reverence, cannot seriously think it fit that the rising generation should be called to judge of his powers from acting so hopelessly feebly as that of last night. His performance of Shylock was nothing more than a somewhat listless reading of the part. His voice was not clear and firm. He rose to none of the great situations. He seemed to have lost his matchless eloquence. The scene with Tubal—one of the greatest passages in the English repertoire—went for nothing. There was no pretense of real action. Probably for the first time in his career Edwin Booth went directly to his dressing room after the curtain had fallen on this episode.

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An old physician, retired from practice, having placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma, and all throat and Lung affections, Coughs, Croup, Hoarseness, and all other affections of the Throat and Lungs, and having tested its cures in thousands of cases, he has felt it his duty to make known to his suffering fellow-men, by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send you, on receipt of ten cents, a small pamphlet, naming this remedy, and directions for preparing it. Sent by mail by enclosing ten cents in stamps, or by bank draft, or by check, or by money order, or by registered letter, or by express, or by post paid letter, or by any other method. Address: W. S. LETHBRURY, 820 Powers' Building, N. Y.

**Taxation of Mortgages.**  
New York, Feb. 23, 1901.  
EDITOR TRANSCRIPT:—You congratulate the farmers of the State that the Legislature is now turning its attention to legislation that will better their condition. I find that your idea of bettering the condition of the farmer is to tax mortgages and exempt the farm from taxation to the extent of the mortgage. This is a very pretty theory; but will it work? Let us examine the immediate effect of such a law upon those who are now in debt. The taxes of Delaware, fortunately, are comparatively light. A farm in Sussex county, which I am supposed to manage, is taxed only about \$18.00, and we believe the farm to be worth at least \$500.00. In New Castle county a farm that will sell for \$500.00 is taxed about \$50.00. But whether the tax be one cent on the dollar or one-third of a cent on the dollar, perhaps, is immaterial to the proper consideration of the question. Whatever tax is levied against the mortgage at once creates a distrust in the mind of the holder of the mortgage against his security; and in the case of New Castle county farm property where the tax would be one cent on the dollar, or Wilmington City property where the tax might be two cents on the dollar, the mortgagee would in all human probability immediately seek for new investments for the money, and force the payment on a great majority of the mortgages now overdue; and we know what proportion of the mortgages of Delaware are now overdue.

Now in regard to new borrowers of money in the State. Can there be any doubt in your mind that the fact that there is a law which imposes the tax levied on the loaners of money and not upon the borrowers would induce, practically, all money lenders to refuse to loan money on farms or any property in a State where such laws prevail? You say the proposed new law provides that the amount of the mortgage shall be deducted from the assessed value of the farm. Now the assessed values of the farms are not supposed to be more than one-half of their real or selling values. Mortgages are made upon that basis, and consequently, were that to be the rule the deductions because of mortgages would practically amount to the newly assessed values of the mortgages, the income which the State would derive from taxation would practically be the same, only the State would look to the mortgagee instead of the mortgagor from whom to gather the taxes; unless, indeed, they should do, what I have no doubt they would do, make the mortgagee responsible for the taxes owned by the mortgagor. So the mortgagee would in that case pay the taxes, and if he demanded the amount of the taxes as he would have the right to do under the law, back from the mortgagee, the mortgagee would simply say, "Mr. Johnson, that is your legal right and I will have to pay it, but as sure as I do pay it, I will foreclose on that mortgage." You can pile up all the fines and methods of evasion that you please but that will be practically the result, and when the mortgagee of that farm seeks for money where to pay the mortgage now existing, and place another one, an exact duplicate, in its place (if he should be so fortunate as to succeed) he would have to pay additional lawyer's charges, conveyancing charges, and court charges. But if, as in all probability he had secured money from the old mortgage at the best possible terms which could be secured, now he would be unable to secure a new loan.

No man is going to lend money on a specified interest unless he knows with all the certainty that man will be able to get the interest specified. He will not loan money at a rate of interest that may be changed without his consent. He will not loan money on a farm where his mortgage may be taxed to enlarge a county almshouse, or to make new county roads or bridges, or to build a new schoolhouse, or to employ more teachers for the schools now existing. A man, residing in Pennsylvania can have no other than a philanthropic interest in the paupers, the rogues, and the scholarly developments of the people of New Castle or any other county not his own; and it is certain that his money will not be loaned where any of it can be diverted without his consent to such uses. I will quote from you—"now a great many farms are mortgaged, yet the capitalist who loans the money pays no tax, while the farmer who is already borne down with debt, pays it all. When a man buys a farm for which he is unable to pay the cash he generally borrows about two-thirds of the value of his land on mortgage." Should the assessment of land not be more than one-half of its probable value, (which I think is a correct assumption, although not correct as far as New Castle county is concerned, but which it is as far as Sussex is concerned) if a man should succeed in borrowing two-thirds of the value of his farm on a mortgage, it is certain that the holder of that mortgage would pay more taxes than the adjoining farmer who had a farm of equal value would pay, which would obviously be unjust.

I quote again from you: "The man who holds a mortgage receives his 6 per cent and pays no tax: while the borrower pays the 6 per cent and all taxes besides. This kind of partnership arrangement is not fair." Your use of the term "partnership" by no means expresses the arrangement existing between the mortgagee and mortgagor. They are by no means partners. Had you desired to be more exact, you would have expressed it as mastership and slavery. There was no agreement between the mortgagor and the mortgagee for sharing the profits. The man borrowed the money, doubtless, with the expectation that he would enrich himself by the means of the money borrowed, generally it is a delusion and a snare. But the fact is, that man who borrows money to continue his business or to make improvements on his farm, borrows it to

enrich himself; and had he succeeded in realizing \$3000.00 from the \$3000.00 borrowed, that accumulation had taken place in one year, the man who loaned him the \$3000.00 would get but \$189.00 for the use of the money. It is a certainty that loaners of money never get more than they loan with the accruing interest, and very frequently fail to get as much as they loan. You say, "while the investment of the holder of the mortgage is perfectly safe, the borrower is not so." But he is not so because he pays all the taxes, and remains poor. Can you not recall a number of instances within your immediate knowledge where the holder of a mortgage took quite a considerable risk and lost a great deal of money by loaning to owners of farms in New Castle county? I know you can. Had those men who borrowed the money contained themselves with a lower position in society and worked by the day for wages, they might have lived better than they have lived, and been worth more money. That is true. But they borrowed money on mortgages, and they lost the labor of years with their farm; but those who loaned their money also lost because the farm when sold, failed to realize the amount of mortgage. Had the mortgagee not made this investment they would have placed their money elsewhere at the same interest and received payment in full.

Now in conclusion I wish to say this: I am for the under dog in the fight and the farmer of Delaware to-day are the under dogs; and could I devise any means to relieve them from the severe strain to which they are now subjected I would gladly do it, though it did involve the world. I am in the position where I am fortunately enough to have money to lend and therefore unfortunate enough to be unjustly dealt by. But how by continuing the work of the world that is at all unjust towards a class, will ultimately adjust its injustice to that class least able to defend itself; namely, the producer—the man who works. I would rather urge you, at the cost of your being inconsistent, to change your advice to the Legislators of Delaware in regard to this particular bill. I am satisfied that if you will get yourself away from the sad scenes which you have been familiar for the last ten or perhaps fifteen years and shut out from your vision, you will take exactly the same view of this bill that I do; namely, while it aims at a betterment of the condition of the tillers of the soil of Delaware, it would, in fact, strike them the severest blow that they ever had, unless all men whose lands are mortgaged should be able to satisfy those who hold the mortgages, and their money where it now is; and such a supposition is scarcely supposable.

If that law goes upon the statute book, mark my word, every dollar of investment in Delaware held by people of adjoining States will be withdrawn as speedily as possible; every dollar of it held by the banks will be withdrawn, and it is only that portion of those loans held by individual residents of the State that will be allowed to remain, and only then on condition that the borrowers of the money guarantee the farmers of Delaware that under any and all circumstances the loaner of the money shall be paid interest specified in the bond, above all taxes. Yours Very Truly,  
JAS. A. B. DILWORTH.

**THE MARKETS.**

**MIDDLETOWN GRAIN MARKET.**  
CORRECTED WEEKLY BY JOHN W. JOLLA.  
WHEAT—No. 1 red 100 New York 73 1/2 80c  
No. 2 red 100 New York 72 1/2 80c  
Timothy Seed, 100 lbs. 10 1/2 10c  
Clover Seed, per 100 lbs. 10 1/2 10c

**MIDDLETOWN PRODUCE MARKET.**  
CORRECTED WEEKLY BY S. M. REYNOLDS & CO.  
EGGS, per dozen 15 1/2 15c  
LARD, per 100 lbs. 10 1/2 10c  
POTATOES, per bushel 10 1/2 10c  
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**New Advertisements.**

**Scrofula**  
Is more especially than any other hereditary disease, and for this reason: Arising from impure blood, the disease localizes itself in the lymphatics, which are composed of white tissues; there is a period of fatal life when the whole body consists of diseased tissue. Hood's Sarsaparilla is therefore the unborn child of this dreadful disease. But there is a potent remedy for scrofula, whether hereditary or acquired. It is Hood's Sarsaparilla, which expels every trace of disease and gives to the body the quality and color of health. Get Hood's Sarsaparilla to all our friends. Mrs. E. C. CLARK, 8 Elder St., Cleveland, O.

**Hood's Sarsaparilla**  
Sold by all druggists. 61c per bottle. Prepared only at Hood's Sarsaparilla Co., Lowell, Mass.

**100 Doses One Dollar**

**Spring Announcement!**

**Hardware, Cutlery, &c.**  
HAYES has a full and complete line of Hardware and Cutlery at all times.

**Ranges, Stoves, &c.**  
The Gas Range Double Range in which I am making a drive is a complete stove. Baking range, with a range at short notice. Ranges furnished for any stove made, of which I give special and prompt attention.

**Coal Hods, Shovels, &c.**  
Coal Hods, Shovels, Forks, Zinc, Stove Hoods, Pipe Elbows, and all kinds of hardware and a large stock of all kinds of hardware and a large stock of all kinds of hardware.

**Roofing, Spouting, &c.**  
Roofing, spouting and all kinds of tin and iron work, and repairing of roofs. Repairs furnished for any roof made, of which I give special and prompt attention.

**Paints, Varnishes, &c.**  
Ready-mixed Paints in any quantity. Walnut, Cherry, Mahogany and all kinds of varnishes, oils, and putty. Finishing in any quantity.

**Lamps, Agate Ware, &c.**  
I make a specialty in lamps, lamp shades, and all kinds of agate ware and pressed ware.

**Any article in Tinware that I have not in stock I am always prepared to make at short notice; I also give prompt attention to repairing of tinware.**

I extend an invitation to the public my friends and patrons to call and examine my stock and prices.

**No Trouble to Show Goods.**

Hoping for a liberal share of your patronage, I am most respectfully,

**W. S. LETHBRURY,**

MIDDLETOWN, DEL.

**Mrs. Burke-Roche Gets a Divorce.**  
In the Superior Court at Wilmington Tuesday afternoon the court handed down a decree granting Frances Burke-Roche an absolute divorce from her husband, James B. Burke-Roche, of England. Chief Justice Comery did not concur in the opinion, but opposed the decree. Associate Justices Cullen and Houston, however, both agreed that the divorce should be granted and signed the petitioner full charge of the three children of the parties and of their education. The divorce is granted on account of continued desertion by the husband.

**Miscellaneous Advs.**

**ROYAL BAKING POWDER**  
Absolutely Pure.  
A cream of tartar baking powder. Highest of all in leavening strength. U. S. Government Report Aug. 12, 1899.

**Wanamaker's.**

A great gathering of women comes every fair day to consult the Dress Goods oracles our counters and shelves. Quietly waiting on the shelves, thrown out upon the counters, displayed in the cases, the whole assembly of successful endeavor in Spring stuffs awaits your summons.

But the descriptions do not describe, the story cannot be half told. With emphasis and repetition this must be said. Your pleasure and your interest alike demand that you know this ample stock.

Some of the new things are full of courage. Bold and fresh in the designer's thought, strong in our buyer's pluck. The wearer has the easy task of choice, very easy compared with originating and buying. All this, true enough of hundreds already here, finds new proofs in the Ganglier Cloths ordered yesterday. Woolen, coarsely woven, with broad dashes of Knickerbocker effect, and great round spots of white wool, fine and silky that would excuse the name of Esau Cloths. Just the stuffs you would expect were Fortunate alive and designing Dress Goods, 48 inches, \$4; for decoration and for plain 48 inches, \$2. Tan, blue and chocolate.

Similar, but minus the spots of white wool, the same colorings, 48 inches, \$2. Worthy company for these is a lot of fine twills with great plaids of rough hair, gray ground with flame plaid, delicate old rose ground with pronounced old rose plaid, black ground with gold plaid.

Grand Grenadines, more of them and different from all predecessors. The sovereign six make their debut. Two weaves, three colors each. Broad stripes of wool divided by broad stripes of velvet, cut in figures, one long stemmed treflois, the other Japanese palm fans, for decoration, 24 inches, \$4.50, with matching, plain, 44 inches, at \$2.

Other Grenadines, 62 inches wide, for Princess costumes, 5 yards a dress; black wool grounds, corded silk border, silk polka dots of black, bright, olive, buff and blue, \$5.

**The Cream Dress Goods.**  
Would you think that a whole counter is needed for this single color and a few kindred evening shades? Such is the case, however.

A new cream fabric hails you. Engadine. Why Engadine? Euphony only—sounds like Grenadine, and alike they are. It is a delightful wool fabric with three widths satin stripes, 40 inches, \$1.50. Then the real Grenadines (that haven't changed their names for euphony or other reason) with exquisite silk borders, \$1.75 and \$2.

Delicate elegance appears the cream Bedford Cords, 52-inch \$2.50, and in the sorts and sorts of Serges, from 50c to \$2.50. The woven plaits are also in the cream wool stuffs—they are the curio of Dress Goods. You should see them; 5 yard sample for a dress, with Landsdowne or Henrietta for the waist the

sleeves being of the plaited skirting. The great Plaids of the Paris and London novelties are the mountain tops of stuffs. These quiet cream colored stuffs are on a level plain, but beautiful withal.

**A Marvel in Mattresses—**  
This is how it came about. We got control of enough pure South American long horse hair to make one thousand forty-pound Mattresses and got it cheap.

We bought a large lot of extra good ticking at a very low price. Journeymen Upholsters are very content to work cheaper in the duller time and we are willing to work for next to nothing in the off part of the year.

Putting all these together we can beat the present and the past in Mattress making and selling, and will sell, or make to order to fit any bedstead, a 40-pound Mattress for \$15.

The sale begins to-day and will stop when 1000 are ordered. They were worth until yesterday \$22 each. The filling will be absolutely pure and free from all cattle or Siberian hair.

Orders will be promptly filled in sequence as received.

**JOHN WANAMAKER.**

**VALUABLE PROPERTY**

**FOR SALE.**

**Evaporating Plant**

In Middletown, Del.

Good building, 60 by 120 feet; 1 good 50-horse power boiler, 1 engine, 20 horse power, 500 new sieves, all new and in good order, 1 steam evaporator, 2 hot air evaporators, good as new. Everything necessary to a first-class evaporating plant on hand. These buildings can be used for any kind of manufacturing business and are conveniently located near the Delaware Railroad.

This property will be held for private sale until the first of June, 1901. It is not sold before that time the whole plant will be offered at public sale.

H. N. WILLITS.

**FOR SALE**

A COMMODIOUS AND CONVENIENTLY LOCATED

**DWELLING HOUSE**

N. CRAWFORD ST.

Splendid shade, nice grass sward, and large garden attached. Will sell cheap.

Apply to

DR. W. F. KENNEDY,

Middletown, Del.

**FOR RENT**

THE TWO PRETTY AND CONVENIENT

**Houses on Cass Street.**

Recently remodelled and in excellent condition. Bath rooms, hot and cold water, and electric light. Possession of one given immediately and the other on 30th of March.

Apply to

G. E. HUKILL.

**Hay for Sale.**

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS FOR SALE

**A FINE LOT OF TIMOTHY HAY!**

JAMES M. VANDEGRIFT,

McDonough, Del.

**FOR RENT.**

THE LARGE AND CONVENIENT

**Dwelling House**

and stable, corner of Green and Church Sts. Bath room, furnace, hot and cold water. Possession given March 31st. Apply to

THOS. E. LINDLEY,

MIDDLETOWN, DEL.

**NOTICE.**

NOTICE is hereby given that I shall apply to the present General Assembly of the State for an absolute divorce from my wife Ann Barber, Blackbird, Del.

JAN 23-30

**FOR RENT.**

A GOOD FARM near Taylor's Bridge. For particulars apply to

ABRAHAM HAYDEN,

Taylor's Bridge, Del.

**Professional.**

**M. B. BURRIS,**

**SURVEYOR AND CONVEYANCER**

**REAL ESTATE**

**MORTGAGE BROKER.**

Always has money to loan on secure ties that are strictly first-class.

BROAD ST., 2nd Door Above MAIN, MIDDLETOWN, DELAWARE

**Miss Addie Hazzard**

TEACHER OF

**INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC.**

**Miscellaneous Advertisements.**

**WE ADVERTISED**

a sale for last Saturday. We had it; we lost money; but the trade know they can take our word. We open up

**A NEW STOCK AT ONCE!**

**CALL AND SEE US.**

**W. R. REYNOLDS,** MANUFACTURER OF

Hand-Made Harness, and Dealer in Horse Furnishings.

Ask to see our new 60-cent Whalebone Whip.

**CLOTHING!**

**20 Per Cent. OFF REGULAR PRICES.**



# The Transcript

PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT  
MIDDLETOWN, DELAWARE.

Thursday Afternoon March 5, 1891.

MAILS CLOSE GOING NORTH—7.34, 11.15 a. m.  
1.30, 3.30 p. m.  
MAILS CLOSE GOING SOUTH—9.15 a. m. and  
7.35 p. m.

## Church Directory.

MIDDLETOWN M. E. CHURCH.

Rev. Alfred Smith, Pastor.

Preaching every Sabbath at 10.30 a. m. and

7.30 p. m. Sabbath school every Sabbath at

9.15 o'clock. The class meetings are held as

follows: Sunday, 9 a. m. M. D. Wilson,

Leader; Monday evening at 7.30 o'clock two

classes, W. H. R. Adams, and B. B. Roberts,

Leaders; Tuesday evening at 7.30, led

by the pastor; Wednesday evening at 7.30

two classes, Rev. Alfred Smith and

Alfred G. Cox, Leaders. The saints are

free and all are welcome.

POST-REPUBLICAN CHURCH.

Rev. Francis H. Moore, Pastor.

Services held every Sabbath morning at

10.30 o'clock, and every Sabbath evening at

7.30 o'clock. Sabbath school is held every

Sabbath morning at 9.15 o'clock. Harry Ellison

Superintendent. Prayer meeting every

Wednesday evening.

Services at Armstrong's chapel the first

Sabbath of each month at 1.30 p. m.

ST. ANNE'S PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Rev. J. Deers, Rector.

Divine service on Sunday mornings at

half past ten o'clock and in the evenings at

half past seven. Sunday-school at 10 o'clock

in the afternoon.

Services Friday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

## LOCAL AFFAIRS.

### Town Notes.

— Rather than pack and move his

goods to Dover, J. C. Stuart has decided to

deed to offer them at cost.

— Frank Pierce and Miss Lizzie

Caulk of near town, were married in

Philadelphia on Tuesday morning.

— The Sunday evening service in

St. Anne's Church will commence at

half-past seven o'clock in the future.

— J. C. Stuart will move his stock

of boots and shoes to Dover about

March 10th. Until that date he will

sell you goods at cost.

— Jacob Heintz of Odessa, has re-

moved to Middletown again and

opened a butcher shop in the vacant

room of the Naundin building.

— The Middletown creamery paid

its patrons \$1.05 for milk for the

month of January, instead of \$1.08, as

was stated in this paper last week.

— J. C. Stuart has rented a house

on Bradford street in Dover, and will

occupy it as soon as he removes his

boot and shoe business to that town.

— Messrs. F. Dugan of Odessa, and

John L. Mullin of New York under

the firm name of the Excelsior Corn-

pany Company, have started a pipe

manufacture in Odessa.

— Professor W. B. Tharp of the

Middletown Academy has just pur-

chased a handsome New Mail cushion

tire safety bicycle, of the '91 pattern,

and proposes to use it as soon as the

roads and weather will permit.

— About forty Masons belonging to

the Order here and a few of their

friends attended a banquet given at

the Middletown Hotel Tuesday even-

ing. Oysters in every style, chicken

salad, etc., were served, and the oc-

casión was a most happy one.

— Jesse Hyatt's weather predic-

tions for the first half of this month

are as follows: from the 1st to 6th,

storms and cold weather; 7th to

10th, storms; 12 to 15th, cold; 16th,

warmer; 15th cold. There will be but

little rain this month. Mr. Hyatt is

also of the opinion that the pros-

pects for a crop of all kinds of fruit

are exceedingly good.

— There will be a public meeting

at the hall of the Post, Penn. Grange

on Saturday March 7th, at 1 p. m., to

which everyone interested in fruit

culture is invited. Prof. Beckwith

will lecture on "Insects injurious to

fruit, and different methods of spray-

ing." The officers of the Grange re-

quest a full attendance. Everybody

is cordially invited.

— John P. Cochran, Jr., of Middle-

town, sold at the Philadelphia Taster-

hall, Monday, a number of fine bred

horses. Among them were the two-

year-old Frank Lory, who went to L.

P. Barry for \$800, and the one-year-

old filly Sadie B, who was bought by

T. Biddle for \$485. Mr. Cochran also

sold his sorrel mare Fraud, his G.

Bob, his Florence Byard, a G. Tackie,

and a G. zero.

— Edward W. Wilson, of this town

and George Jones of Wilmington,

played 21 games of pool in Harding's

pool and billiard rooms in the latter

city on Saturday afternoon, and the

championship of the State. Wilson

won eleven of the games. Many

persons witnessed the contest, in-

cluding several of Wilson's friends

from Middletown. It is stated that

Jones is anxious for a return match.

— Mr. Wm. Rothwell who until a

short time ago occupied the Polk farm

near this place, and J. E. Hendrick-

son, of the firm of J. E. Hendrickson

& Co., of Philadelphia, will shortly

open a produce commission house in

New York City. Mr. Rothwell was

— Don't forget to see Stuart's shoes.

He is selling them at cost for the next

fifteen days.

— J. C. Stuart has lots of goods he

will sell you at considerable less than

cost, rather than move them.

— Reports of the Department of

Agriculture, Washington, D. C.,

indicate that the wheat products of

the United States for this year on

nearly the same area sown is about

100,000,000 bushels less than that of

last year and that the corn product

is about 600,000,000 bushels less.

— List of unclaimed letters remain-

ing in the post-office, which can be

had by saying they are advertised:

James Berry, Walter Barly, John

Hall, Emanuel Henderson, Charley

Henry, Miss Hannah Jones, Charley

Lothman, Vince Lilly, James West.

— Personal Mention.

— Miss Edith Mills of Clayton,

spent Sunday with Miss Edith Rey-

nolds of this place.

— Miss Lizzie Lattomus who has

been visiting here for some time

past, returned to Philadelphia on

Tuesday last.

— Miss Kate S. Henry, the well-

known and popular eleventh of

Odessa, will shortly become a student

at the Philadelphia School of Oratory.

— Mr. and Mrs. John P. Dunning

left Delaware for Washington Tues-

day morning, and after spending

some time in that city will leave for

San Francisco, Cal., their future

home.

— Miss Jeannie S. Wright who has

had charge of Woodland school in

District No. 96 for some months past,

has resigned and will leave in a few

days for her home in South Norridge-

wood, Maine. Miss Bessie Anderson

of this town now has charge of the

school.

— Mr. L. H. Dreka of Sasfras, has

returned home from a visit of several

weeks to his brother in De Land,

Florida. Mr. Dreka is much pleased

with the country there, but not so

much with the climate, and on the

whole, is of the opinion that this

neighborhood is about as fine as any

he has yet seen.

— Church Notes.

— The Rev. John Jones has resigned

his rectorate at Chesapeake City.

— Rev. R. C. Jones will preach at the

M. E. Church on Sunday morning.

The pastor will preach for the presid-

ing elder at Odessa.

— The Rev. J. S. Moore, pastor of St.

Georges M. E. Church, was given a

surprise party on Wednesday evening

and presented with a well-filled

purse.

— Rev. Alfred Smith of the M. E.

Church of this town, preached a very

able sermon last Sunday evening, on

the one hundredth anniversary of the

death of John Wesley.

— The Rev. R. H. Adams has been

invited by Easton M. E. Church to

return as pastor next conference year.

Mr. Adams was for three years pastor

of the M. E. Church of this town.

— Preaching by Rev. John France,

presiding elder, at M. E. Church on

Sunday evening at 7.30 o'clock. This

will be his last visit to Middletown

as presiding elder of Easton District.

His term of office expires at this con-

ference.

— Last Sunday was Missionary day at

the M. E. Church. The collection

in the Sunday school amounted to

\$383, making for the year \$362. This

with what is given by the church

will make the total contributions to

missions from church and Sunday

school for this year about \$450.00.

— Hall of Honor.

MIDDLETOWN PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Report cards showing their stand-

ing in studies, attendance and deport-

ment are given to the pupils of each

department at the end of the calendar

month. These cards are for the in-

formation of parents and should be

carefully examined by them.

— Room No. 1.—Reese Parker, Sam'l.

Kelley, Lizzie Parker, Bessie Rey-

nolds, William Brady, John Rattledge.

— Room No. 2.—Mary Maxwell, Ada

Cochran, Florence Merritt, Ethel

Brady, Daisy Naundin, Nellie Ernest.

— Room No. 3.—Mary Appleton, Ev-

elyn Littleton, Helen Price, Ella

Jarrell, Susie Parker, Mabel Taylor.

— Room No. 5.—Eben Alfert, Bessie

Merritt, Willie Cart, Harry Bolton,

Rachel Ferris, Nina Geary, Elwood

Reed, Charles Talbot, Grover Talbot,

Bessie Craddock and Lena Blome.

— State Fair Association.

The stockholders of the Delaware

State Fair Association met at Dover

last Thursday. The object of the

meeting was to discuss the question

of whether to continue the annual ex-

hibitions. The association has been

unfortunate for the last three years

and has not been able to pay its

debts and last year's premiums, on

account of bad weather during fair

week. The total indebtedness is

about \$10,000. It was decided to

continue holding exhibitions and

Secretary Daniel P. Barnard was

authorized to solicit a loan to pay off

all outstanding debts.

— George Dill Pardoned.

Governor Robert J. Reynolds

## The Annual Town Election.

The town election held last Mon-

day passed off quietly and little inter-

est was manifested until the election

was in progress. The desire of the

townspeople seemed to be to get a

Board which would do something for

the streets and it is now believed

their hopes have been realized. What

was known as the regular ticket con-

tained the names of Henry Clayton,

Dr. T. H. Gilpin and M. Kumpel, Jr.

for commissioners; John S. Crouch,

treasurer; Joseph C. Jolls or D. L.

Dunning for assessor and Richard

Ferguson for alderman.

When the hour for opening the

polls had nearly arrived J. F. Mc-

Whorter and W. R. Reynolds were

announced as candidates, but the

short time in which they had to work

handicapped the efforts of their

friends in their behalf. Mr. Reynolds

had virtually withdrawn before the

election and so informed the voters.

The regular ticket was elected by the

following vote: Clayton, 97; Gilpin,

87; Kumpel, 73. Dr. Gilpin's vote

was out on account of the order of

the Board of Health, of which he was

a member, that no hog pens should

be allowed within the town limits;

this edict raised the ire of those citi-

zens who were wedded to the idea

that the year is incomplete without

"hog killing," and the consequence

was that the Doctor received ten

votes less than Mr. Clayton, who re-



